| Region | SEBs/EDs | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98' |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North- | 1. Assam | 21.41 | 22.44 | 24.18 | 27.60 | 25.97 | 30.05 |
| Eastern | 2. Manipur (ED) | 22.35 | 23.92 | 26.30 | 24.85 | 22.95 | 21.50$ |
| Region | 3. Meghalaya | 11.62 | 17.89 | 19.03 | 12.86 | 19.48 | 17.93 |
| | 4. Nagaland (ED) | 27.26 | 33.45 | 36.12 | 35.17 | 26.81 | 29.50$ |
| | 5. Tripura (ED) | 30.64 | 30.53 | 31.% | 30.86 | 30.11 | 29.75 |
| | 6. Arunachal Pradesh (ED) 7. Mizoram (ED) | 32.32 | 42.04 | 45.30 | 37.12 | 32.62 | 30.99$ |
| | | 29.04 | 31.89 | 29.76 | 25.18 | 34.35 | 47.00$ |
| ALL INDIA / ULILITIES | | 21.80 | 21.41 | 21.13 | 22.27 | 24.53 | 24.44 |

* Data is Tentative as Reported by SEBs/EDs

# Computed Figures.

$ As Reported in the Annual Plan Resources Paper Submitted to Planning Commission NA Information Not yet Furnished by the SEB / ED ED Electricity Department

**Increase in Cross Country Power Transmission**

872. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether present cross-country power transmission accounts for just about 1 percent of national consumtion which, given the regional concentration of hydel and thermal resources is a poor rate; if so, whether any plan exists with Government to increased this percentage;

(b) if so, the derails thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor considering the fact that inter-state transmission costs are, on average, less than 2 percent of the cost of delivered power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) out of 4,48,380 MU of the power generated in the country in 1998-99, 1,72,777 MU were generated by the central generating stations, which accounts for 38.53% of the total generation. The bulk of this generation is transmitted across the boundaries of the States within the region where the generating stations are located. The Power Grid

Corporation of India Ltd. (POWERGRID) implements the evacuation of power from central generating stations to all beneficiary states across the country.

However, it is a fact that the total inter-regional transfer capacity is in adequate at present and is only 4000 MW in a total system of nearly 94,000 MW installed capacity. The reason for this low level of regional inter-connection is the process of evolution of electricity grids in the country from state to regional grids, and now on to the making of a national grid.

In addition to evacuation of power within the region from specific projects, inter-regional inter connectors have also been developed and more such inter-connections are being executed/planned. A 500 MW HVDC back to back link at Sasaram to interconnect Eastern and Northern Regions is under implementation and is expected to be commissioned by 2002. The following inter-regional links are planned for implementation over a period of 4 to 5 years:

(i) Talcer-Kolar HVDC bipole link connecting Eastern and Southern Region.

(ii) Rourkela (Eastern Region) — Raipur (Western Region) 400 KV AC line connecting Eastern and Western Grids.

(iii) Purnea-Muzzafarpur-Gorakhpur-Lucknow 400 KV AC line. This will be a high capacity AC link between Eastern and Northern regions.

The Government is according high priority to optimum utilisation of power across the country.

**Delay in T and D Projects**

873. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the transmission and distribution projects have been delayed by Government while generation projects were given attention in the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the privatisation of distribution is expected to reduce the transmission and distribution losses, which are as high as 50% in states including Delhi;